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Violets!

Violets!

CARNATIONS,

Largest Stock in City.

W. A. Hammond

107 E. Broad St.

-

count of acts of carelessness on the par

of the railroad company. In different

States there have been different deci-

sions on this subject, but now the United

States Supreme Court has held that

there is nothing in public policy to pre-

vent a contract between a common car

rier and a free passenger exempting the

carrier from liability in case of acci-

dent. In the case at bar the "doad-head"

accepted the pass, knowing and agree-

The moral is that those who ride on

free passes, as well as other travelers,

would better provide themselves with

The municipal authorities of Baltimore

are now able to do without the help of

well since the day of the great fire. It

was fortunate for the Monumental City

that it had such a fine body of men to

come to its help in its time of need

What with these soldiers and its police

property seems to have been well guarded,

and, what is more, life protected with

extraordinary success. Soldiers, police

firemen, all seem to have done their duty

well and deserve the praise they are

man who makes his living with his

hands, an agriculturist is a man who

makes his living with his mouth."

Ergo: Senator Tillman is an agricultu-

The 'refusal of Virginians to enthuse

his year for any candidate for the presi-

crop we have seen up to the hour of

If there was any way to send Messrs.

Bryan and Cleveland to The Hague at

one and the same time, we could count

on a large demand for scare head line

box are but the minor elements of a

Virginia "cote day," as is being proven

The only complaint we have to make

about it is that Perry Heath did not

quite succeed in pulling the hole in with

The bear will hibernate, and the lion

will seek his jungle when the battleship

It is true that from Lakeside to the

Capitol Nebraskan oratory burned, but

For Rehabilitation.

old James River did not catch afire,

Virginia shall be launched in April.

going to press,

in many localities.

ing to the company's conditions.

accident insurance policies.

ROSES, &c.

The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street. Michmond, Va. Entered Janu. ary 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va. es second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March S.

The DAILT TIMES-DISPATCH Is sold

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sold at 5 cents a copy.

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Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.
Up-Town Office at T. A. Miller's, No. 619 East Broad Street

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1904.

Mr. Bryan's Ultimatum.

There is this essential difference between the Republican party and the Democratic party. The former is a compact organization, made up of a class of who are generally agreed on the principles and policies of government. It is a sort of business organization and is conducted very largely of business prin-For this reason the Republican early has had little difficulty in putting into practice its principles and policies whenever it has been in control of the government at Washington.

It is not so with the Democratic party. That party is made up of all sorts and conditions of men, It contains practically all men who are not in the Republican party. In its ranks are men who believe in a high tariff and men who believe in free trade; men who believe in the single standard, and men who believe in the double standard; men who believe in pure Democracy and men who believe in Socialism. Indeed, it may be said that men representing almost every political creed are to be found in is called the National Democratic party. It is by no means a compact organization. It is composed of a great unorganized mass of humanity representing in general the American people with all their differences of opinion.

For this reason it has always been difficult for the Democratic party to sgree on a platform, and more difficult for them to agree on policy when they have been in control of the national government. Whenever there has been a national convention, there has been a fight over the platform. But until 1896, Democrats compromised their differences and made a platform upon which all factions could unite. It was hoped by some that with the free silver question out of the way, Democrats might get together again in 1994 and make a platform that would rarmonize all differences.

But Mr. Bryan says not. He declares that there can be no agreement between Gold Democrats and Silver Democrats.

"Sippose it were left to the Commone and The Times-Dispatch to make a platform," he was asked, "is there any common ground upon which they could

"I think not," Mr. Bryan replied withcut hesitation.

"We are desirous of knowing," said The Times-Dispatch man to Mr. Bryan, "how fur the line of cleavage has gone." "I think it has gone to the bottom," said Mr. Bryan, with equal promptness.

Mr. Bryan's doctrine is that all Democrats who believe in the gold standard must change their belief and come over to the free silver idea, or have no part or lot with the Democratic party. He is unwilling on his side to make any concessions whatever, and he believes that it would be in the interests of the crats who do not believe in free sliver and all that it implies. This was clearly indicated in the story which he related to the members of the General Assembly. He said that there had been a revival in a certain church and the preacher declared that it was a glorious success. When asked how many converts there were, he replied that there were no converts, but that he had succeeded in turning out one hundred and fifty mem-

Mr. Bryan's meaning is now plain enough, and those who follow him into he National Convention know what to expect. He does not propose, so far as he is concerned, to do anything whatever in the interest of harmony, but, on the contrary, he proposes to make the breach as wide as possible, to gather together all the Democrats of his way of thinking, to put them if possible in full charge, and to drive out of the party all Democrats who are not in thorough accord with

This makes Mr. Bryan's position unique and gives him great prominence. He is now a conspicuous leader of an extreme metion. If he should harmonize, he would be reduced to ranks, so to speak, and would be no more conspicuous than any other Democrat of the same standing. No one understands this better than Mr. Bryan himself.

Roanoke's Morbid Appeal. The appeal of Mayor Cutchin, of Roan

oke, for a public execution of the negro Williams goes to show to what extent one barbarous crime can deaden the public conscience. This crime was dreadful enough, heaven knows, and the whole population of Roanoks has felt the full force of the shock; but car, the ends of justice be served and the observance of law promoted by gratifying this demand for a public spectacle? It were bad o have a public execution even if the law permitted it, but to enact a special law providing for the public exacution of this negro would be a dis-has already been made, and there is green in the mete and would have a new se reason why the work of com-

most demoralizing effect, not only upon Rosnoke, but upon all Virginia.

The curse of crime is the effect that produces upon susceptible minds. Herein ion the danger of lawlessness. It matters little to the condemned criminal whether his sentence be carried into effeet by a mob or by the sheriff, but it matters everything to the people. In the one case, every svil passion-hatred, vengeamer, blood-thirstiness and brutalitybroadest sense-are aroused. In the other, as far as possible, the divine law of retribution is stripped of human instrumentality and the sinner receives his punishment as the logical result of his own misconduct-as it were, the sure penalty of violating a law of nature. The aim of lawful executions is to deter crime, not to exolte the public mind to criminal pitch.

Long ago it was discovered that public xecutions were demoralizing. In England it was the custom for persons belonging to the higher and middle ranks to be present at these exhibitions, and many persons bired windows at a considerable sum for the occasion. nen and children attended, and a public execution became a public show. By and by the better class of people stopped attending, but they were still attended by people of the lower class, and so demoralizing did they become that in 1800 Parliament enacted a law which provided that all executions should take place within the precincts of a prison. This method had already been adopted n the United States, and in no civilized land to-day are executions public.

With the public mind in Roanoke inlamed as it is to-day, a public execution of Williams would be almost as demoralizing as a lynching, and the shock to public morals and decency would be well nigh as great. We know Mayor Cutchin, and know him to be a conserva tive, high-minded citizen. We are, therefore, the more surprised at the position which he has taken, and we cannot but believe that he and all other good and aw-abiding citizens of Roanoke will, pon reflection, agree with The Times Dispatch that the more quietly and de cently this miserable wretch is put out of the way, the better it will be for the entire community,

The Panama Treaty.

The ratification of the treaty with the Republic of Panama, under which the isthmian canal is to be constructed, was a foregone conclusion. There was no disagreement at any time among senators us to the expediency of building this canal. Some senators, however, felt that the United States government had been unjust in its treatment of Colombia; had given its tacit support to the revolution in Panama; had prevented Coombis from putting down the revolution: had thrown the protection of the United States around this new-fledged republic-in short, that our government had done a great wrong to a sister repubic. and should not profit by its own placonduct. This was the view taken by he senators from Virginia and some others, and therefore they refused to vote for the ratification of the treaty. Nor do we blame them. Other senators, who wrong, nevertheless took the ground that Panama had seceded of its own volition, and that, too, under great provocation hat the revolution had olished: that the new republic of Panama had been set up, and that it was perfectly competent to recognize it and o make a treaty with it.

They did not see how what had been one could be undone. They said that the Democratic party was in no way responsible for the secession; that the President of the United States had proested that he had in no way instigated the revolution or encouraged it, and he was to be taken at his word. In short, they argued that they found a situation for which they were in no way responsible, and that there was nothing for to do but to deal with the situation in a practical way.

However this may be, the fact is that the treaty has been ratified, and that question has been settled. It is a liberal treaty, and while we think the United States government agreed to pay more than it should pay, in consideration of the great benefit which it is to confer upon Panama, it must be admitted that Panama, on its part, has been liberal in its cencessions.

guarantees and pledges itself to maintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. It also agrees to pay to that and an annual payment of \$250,000 during the life of the treaty, these annuities to begin nine years after date. Our government agrees to construct the canal at its own expense, and to look after the sanitation of the cities of Colon and Pauama. We agree also, of course, to buy out the rights of the old Paname Canal Company.
In consideration of this, the Republic

of Panama grants to the United States. in perpetuity, the use, occupation and control of the zone of land and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation and protection of said canal, of the width ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the center line of the route of the canal to be constructed; the said zone beginning in the Caribbean Sea, three marine miles from to and across the Isthmus of Panama into marine miles from mean low-water mark, with the proviso that the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacen o said cities, which are included within the boundaries of the zone above de cribed, shall not be included within

this grant. nama also concedes to us severa small islands in the bay of Panama and the right to draw water from streams to

supply the canal. While the cities of Panama and Colon are reserved to the Panama Republic, he United States government is given absolute control over the sanitation of those

The canal, when constructed, and the entrance thereto, shall be neutral in

There are many details, but the main provisions are included in the above synopsis. The necessary appropriation

struction may not begin at once. We cannot but believe that the canel, when constructed, will be of enormous ben-

ofit to the Southern States The Remedy for Land-Grabbing.

If the people of this community needed to be more thoroughly aroused on the subject of land-grabbing, that need was supplied in the communication of "Backvoods," published in The Times-Dispatch of yesterday. No argument is as strong as a fact, and the facts which this longsuffering tax-payer presented were enough to arouse the indignation of very fair minded eltisen.

Our system is simply outrageous, and ilmost a disgrace to our civilization. No property owner feels safe. He does not mow but what, through some oversight of his own, or of some former owner of the property, his lands are in jeopardy, ind that he may wake up some mornng to find himself dispossessed by a land-grabber. There is no use in arguing. Every land owner knows how wretched the system is. What we want is a remedy and a speedy remedy.

The best and surest and most satisfacory remedy would be the Torrens land registry system, and the General Assemdiourns. But we should not be left without some remedy, and even if the Porrens system is adopted, there should still be an additional remedy for those who do not care to avail themselves of ta benefits.

Mr. C. E. Richards, in a communica tion to the News Leader, suggests a law requiring all tax bills to be made out for past due taxes as well as the new amounts due, and all placed upon the same bill, and that these bills shound be resented every year when the tax-payer appears to pay his dues to the State.

Mr. T. A. Cary suggests as an addiional protection that the treasurer be not allowed to receipt for a tax bill for rate, if a tax-payer owes for the years 1896, 1900 and 1904, the treasurer would not be permitted under Mr. Cary's plan to receipt for the 1904 bill, leaving the others due, but he could receipt for the cepted in law as a receipt for all taxes due previous to that date; and so when the bill for 1000 was paid the receipt would be a receipt in full to that date

We commend these suggestions to the General Assembly.

Senatorial Discourtesy.

Had a German spoken of the Kaiser, or a Russian of the Czar as Senator Bard did of President Roosevelt, according to yesterday's reports from Washington, the offender would have been se have no divine ruler, and no laws to protect our highest official from the besmirching tongue of any disgruntled citizen, but the very absence of legal force should make the moral obligation more binding.

As a man, Mr. Roosevelt both could and would resent the lie which Senator Bard gave from the cafe purlious of the Capitol. But as President, Mr. Roosedent has no redress except to walt for vindication at the hands of time, and this very inability to protect himself imposed on Senator Bard the duty not to make windy insults where he could by no chance be held to personal ac-

We need no laws to hedge about the name and fame of the President of the United States, no matter who he is, for we believe the good taste and public conscience of America is enough to effectually limit the occurrence of any such disgraceful and sorry spectacle as that which Senator Bard made of himself by his long distance insults.

The Anderson Bill.

The Times-Dispatch has contended from the beginning that the Anderson annexation bill is the fairest and most practicable measure on that subject that has been inttroduced in the General

We are, therefore, greatly gratified that the bill was engrossed in the House yesterday by an overwhelming majority, and we hope that this means that it will be as favorably received in the Senate and that it will soon become the law of Virginia.

This is a question that has long agitated the people of the cities and subur-



For Rehabilitation.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Your correspondent from King
William Courthouse, in reporting the action of the Republican convention held
there on the 22d Instant, has unintentionally made an arror in the statement.
That the convention endorsed the prescut State organization. No action was
taken in this direction, but it is well
known that not only the delegates from
King William county, but that practically the entire delegation from the Third
Congressional District, will only support such men and measures as will
cause the party to be rehabilitated and
infuse new life and blood into same. Individuality is subservient with them to
the party's welfare.

Respectfully,
West Point, Va., Feb. 24, 1864.

PRIMARY ELECTION BILL. PRIMARY ELECTION BILL. Provision as to the Selection of Judges and Other Features.

election. This provision is incorporated into the bill, and in order that it may be known who those people are, the judges are required to use copies of the registration books at each precinct.

The qualification of voters is left to be laid down by the party holding the election. Any other plan would seem to interfers with the rights of overy party to say who shall participate in its counsels.

tion, Any other plan would seem to literarries with the rights of every party to say who shall participate in its countsels.

The method of preparing and depositing ballots in general elections is followed closely in the bill. Judges and elerks are made conservators of the peace and empowered to summon others to aid them in maintaining order at the poles.

The books and ballots used at each precinct are required to be deposited with the clerk of the court of the county of city in which such predict is situated. In case of a contest, the judge of such presence of the attempt of the count in presence of the attempt of the count when the presence of the attempt of the common wealth and those interested, record in presence of the attempt of the common wealth and those interested, record in his order book the facts found, and cause a copy of the record to be certified to the chairman of the committee having the election in charge. The object of this provision is to discourage fraud by making its detection easy and its punishment probable. The power of the party committees over contested cases is not abridged.

Penalties are provided for fraud and enerty as may be corresponding to similar provisions regarding regular elections.

An opportunity is given to all candidates or their representatives to be present during the election and at the canvasing of the roturns. This is eminently in the interest of fairness, and it is not known that the same time as effective as possible. It is not perceived how it could injure any person or party. Neither is it apparent how it could fail to ready primary elections more fair and orderly, and by that means commend them to the approval of all who desire clean methods in party government. If there are any people in the State who make a specialty of manipulating nominating machinery so as to prevent the fair expression of opinion on the part of the masses of the party, it is expected that their suffering will excite much symmetry.

The Text-Book Question.

middler of The Times-Dispatch:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The Legislature advising the State Edard of Education how they should proceed in selecting text-books is unique. Surely these must drag heavily with our soicns when they have leisme for such a diversion. The resolution they are discussing says very truly that the State Board are competent and well qualified to make the selection. That being true, there is no reason for the General ... ssem biy instructing them how to do it. It we need medicine we consult a doctor; for legal advice, we go to a lawyer; in politice, a politician; when it is a question of books, we will do wisely to leave it to teachers. Fortunately the teachers on the state Board are of a high grade; a maticity of the board, indeed, are distinsuished educators. They are not in need of advice from the Legislature.

In section of the State Board in avor of a multiple list of books seems to be misunderstood. Some of the newspapers evidently think, the board has done an unustal thing, and that with a multiple list county beards may adopt any odd book. In fact, we have always had a multiple list in Virginia, and in readopting it the present State Board has followed its predecessors, except that the present board is more restricted as to the countles, as the final adoption of books. In levery case, is reserved by the State Board has followed its predecessors, except that the present board has not only followed the precent graves in operation in almost every progressive State, certainly in the State Board has not only followed the precent graves in operation in almost every progressive State, certainly in the State Board are fine best judges; (2) books can be bought chesper; (3) people moving from one county into another can still use their oil books; (4) it will save county committees from being annoted by agents, and, prinaps, prevent scandals. These look formidable, but there is really no force in either of them. Let us see if there is: Prist—Grant that the State Board dees. The Censtitution makes it the duty of the

Augusta cousty is doubtless, a fair sample of how the committees are made up. The teachers are a male principal of a graded school, a female (graduate of State Normal) principal of a graded school, and a most successful teacher in charge of the primary department in a graded school. Two of the trustees are ex-teachers; the other one is an old Confederat, who will certainly look after that part of the histories relating to the ex-teachers; the other one is an old 'Conlederate, who will certainly look after
that part of the histories relating to the
civil War. A committee like this is weil
titled to select books, but should they
make a mistake, no harm will be done,
for they a.e. limited to books on the
State list, and such books are worthy, or
the State Board would not have adopted
trem. Besides, the committees can only
recommend, the State Board having reserved the right to turn the recommendation down.

1.r. Ruffner wrote with great force
against the evils of a single list, and
since his day the counties have had the
right to select books for their counties.
ilmited to the State list. Only great and
strong reasons will justify taking away
from them this right. The State Board

Provision as to the Selection of Judges and Other Peatures.

An Achievement.

The Times Direction companies that the Achievement.

The Times Direction companies that the Achievement in personaling the Care to abolish the commands of the provision of the provisi

HEALTH Most Important

In buying food-products, several things are to be thought of—i. e., Economy, Results, Easy Handling, Reliability, but the most important is Health.

Health means everything. In buying clothes, shoes, hats, furniture, etc., if the buyer is deceived and gets an imitation the only harm is loss of money. In buying food-products, if imitations are supplied, there is not only a loss of money, but perhaps an injury to health—which is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SYDNOR & HUNDLEY, NOW is the best time to have your

Parlor Buile, Couch rushed, and you get better attention, bet-ter work and better partment we carry a full line of sizes and colors. Shades to order A SPE-CIALITY.

OFFICE FURNI-TURE annex, No. 213 North Eighth Street (rear Murphy's Ho-tel). Most up-to-date Top and Standing Desks. Typewriter Desks and Tables Filing Cases, Unit Book Cases, Unit Book Cases, Office Chairs, Stools, &c., &c., in the Bouth. "Don't do a thing" until you see this stock.

Shafer and Franklin Sts.

are criticised for allowing the counties even to make recommendations. On the other hand, the inchool board of Henrico, and, perhaps, others condemn them for taking from the county boards the right of final adoption. It is a trying position for the State Board. They get it in the neck on both sides.

Second—It is claimed that books will be cheaper with a single list. That can hardly be true. The large publishing houses must have a schedule of prices, applicable silks to each State, and discounts are said to be the same. Obviously, no bouse could have one price in this price. A few years ago a certain house placed their books in one State ten cents less than they were getting in another; and they are still explaining it as best they can.

The increased cost growing out of the visiting of county committees by book agonts will not be great. Canvassing will, no doubt, be done to a considerable extent, but it will probably be done in most cases by transferring agents from one territory to another. As agents are usually on yearly salaries, the cost to their houses will not vary much, whether they labor in Virginia or some other State.

how has been heard from the migratory part of our population. So the more may find it necessary to seit or exchange their books, which can be done at small loss. On the other hand, they may may use the same books, and in that case they are at no inconvenience. As an offset to the possible few of the mevinar population of the inconvenience. As an offset to the possible few of the mevinar population of the inconvenience. As an offset to the possible few of the mevinar population of a single list is indepted, for it is possible few of the mevinar population of a single list time on the possible few of the mevinar population of a single list time on the possible few of the method of the part of the country schools are to be considered, evidently the multiple list because it will subject trustees to the importunities of agents, and cause them loss of their time. To have our ignitively as the partons of the country schools are to be considered, evidently the multiple list because it will subject trustees to the importunities of agents, and cause them loss of their time. To have our ignitively as the part of the country schools are to be considered, evidently the multiple list rustees and their time. To have our ignitively as the part of the country schools are to be considered, evidently the multiple list rustees and their time. To have our ignitively as the part of the country schools are continued to the multiple list because it will subject trustees to the importunities of agents, and cause them loss of their time. To have our ignitively as the part of the country passed by that bed, that in consideration of their time of the value of a trustee's time they will not made the time for the interests of the school law recently passed by that bed, that is the part of the interests of the schools are controlled to the part of the p

THE CHESTERFIELD.

Table d'Hote Dinner,

6:30 P. M., 75 Cents. SUNDAYS, 2 P. M.

Tables can be Reserved by Telephone

